CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Second Five-Year Plan for Agriculture	DATE DISTR.	15 December 1954
		NO. OF PAGES	5
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

The following second Five-Year Plan for agriculture has been set up for East Germany:

1. Areas to be brought under cultivation. (Amounts in thousands of hectares) 25X1

	1950:	1955:	1960 Proposal I:	1960 Proposal II:
Total area under cultivation:	5008.6	5010.0	5025.0	5040.0
Grain	2711.2	2409.4	2409.4	2409.4
Pulse	163.4	152.0	152.0	152.0
Oilseed	153.0	149.9	150.0	149.9
Fibrous Plants	30.3	43.0	47.0	43.0
Vegetables	110.8	79.5	70.0	79.5
Sugar Beets	223.6	227.6	227.6	227.6
Potatoes	811.6	870.0	880.0	880.0
Roots for fodder	262.8	343.0	353.0	363.0
Green fodder	452.7	683.9	684.0	683.9
Other field crops	89.2	51.7	52.0	51.7
Permanent Pasture	1289.8	1273.7	1273.7	1273.7
Cereals	54.7	49.0	48.9	48.7
Leaf crops	45.3	51.0	51.1	51.3

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC	ORR	
X	X	X	X			X	

Ev

(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

2. Yields per Hectare: (Amounts presumably in 100 kilograms (Doppelzentner)

	1934/38:	1946:	1950:	1953:	1955:	1960 Proposal I	1960 Proposal II
Grain:	20.6	13.2	20.7	23.2	26.5/)	28.0	30.0
Pulse	13.6	9.9	12.2	14.6		15.5	
Oilseed	-	5.6	10.7	10.6	15.5	18.0	
Sugar Beets	293.9	203.2	273.1	290.6	310.0	330.0	350.0
Potatoes	172.9	135.3	181.2	167.7	195.0	220.0	230.0
Roots for fodder	240.0	273.9	337.6	399.5	440.0	500.0	500.0
Green fodder				61.1	67.0	75.0	72.0
Hay from meadows mown once or more	39.5	38.5	36.2	46.8	52.0	60.0	58.0

/) incl. pulse

3. Notes on the above-mentioned plans.

a. Area under cultivation.

The fixing of the target for the area under cultivation at 5,025,000 hectares means that during the course of the second Five-Year-Plan, at least 30,000 hectares of new arable land will have to be brought under cultivation in order to make up both for the land reseeded to pasture, in accordance with the decision of 4 February, and for the land allotted for building purposes, etc.

When making the breakdown for the various districts (Bezirke), the question of how far permanent pasture can be improved for agricultural exploitation and in what measure wasteland can be cultivated, and pasture can be broken up in mineral areas, must be discussed with the water administration authorities. These tasks must be incorporated in the Agricultural Plan and financed from state funds.

b. Grain.

As regards supplies of seed grain, the target yields can be achieved by means of planned exchange, and by a better organization of seed production in the seed cultivation cooperatives.

In order to increase the yields of barley and summer wheat, the "Yarovization" process (vernalization) is to be made obligatory. Supplementary pollenization of all rye fields is to be encouraged, as well as the cultivation of tetraploid rye and high-yielding varieties of brewing barley.

The decisive factor in the achievement of planned yields per hectare is, however, the increase of fertilizer norms, viz: -

Type of fertilizer:	Necessary norm increase: kg/ha	yield capacity of 1 kg. fertilizer in kilos:	attainable increased yield through higher norms: Dz (Doppelzentner)	incr. yield through incr. fertilization: total Dz	attainable yield per hectare 1950/53: Dz/ha
N	from 20 to 40	18.0 *)	3.6	4.6	28.4
P_2O_5	from 15 to 30	6.7 **)	1.0		

*) According to Prof. Roemer, based on 4,400 experiments in the period of 13 years in all of Germany.

**) According to Profs. Roemer and Scheffer, based on the average obtained by 4, 918 experiments.

Note: The yield capacity of 1 kg. of fertilizer, as given in this and the following paragraphs , was obtained under favorable conditions (correct crop rotation, good soil and plant cultivation, high-grade seeds and plants, and controlled water supply).

c. Oil Seed.

In order to obtain the proposed average yields, the following procedure must be adopted: -

(i) Reduction in the cultivation of winter oil crops from 120,000 hectares to 80,000 ha. This will exclude areas where production conditions are poor (in central Germany's dry belt).

(ii) Complete elimination of summer rape and rapeseed cultivation and reduction in the cultivation of poppy to an area of 5000 ha.

(iii) The cultivation of the newly grown oil sunflower to be extended to 70,000 ha. Sunflowers are not subject to the cultivation risks threatening other oil seed (e.g. wintering, attacks by parasites, etc.) For sunflowers, the yields of 18 - 20 Dz per hectare are, on the average, 4 - 6 Dz/ha higher than for winter rape

(iv) Increase in fertilizer norms:

Nitrogen: from 60 kg to 100 kg/hectare

P_2O_5 : From 45 kg to 60 kg/hectare.

d. Potatoes:

To increase potato yields the following measures are necessary: -

(i) The central stocks of seed potatoes to be increased to a total of 1 million tons. To cultivate an area of 900,000 hectares, 2.25 million tons of seed potatoes are required. The proposed central stock will make it possible to supply 45% of the annual requirements with high grade seed potatoes.

(ii) Summer planting for the production of seed potatoes for the farmers' own requirements within the seed cultivation cooperatives.

(iii) The pulling-up of potato plants in all areas suitable or intended for the production of seed potatoes for the farmers' own requirements.

(iv) Extension of the square planting process to 30 - 35 % of the area devoted to eating potatoes.

(v) Increased mechanization.

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e. Increase in fertilizer norms, as follows: -

Type of fertilizer:	Necessary norm increase: kg/ha	Yield capacity of 1 kg fertilizer in kilos:	Attainable increased yield through higher norms:	Increased yield through increased fertilization: total in Dz.	Attainable yield per ha 1950/53 Dz/ha
Nitrogen	from 40 to 60	90 ✓)	18.00	25.50	201.10
P_2O_5	from 30 to 45	50 ✓)	7.50		

✓) according to Prof. Klapp.

f. Sugar Beets

Achieving the proposed yields is subject to the following conditions:

(i) that autumn planting is carried out in all areas, and, where necessary, with the proper breaking up of the subsoil;
(ii) that careful and timely preparation be given to seed beds, and that the number of implements be increased;
(iii) that sowing be completed by May 5 on larger areas;
(iv) that careful attention to plants is ensured, e.g. by full mechanization of the hoeing operations. Increased use of cross-hoeing with the hoeing attachment.
(v) that efficient measures be adopted to combat parasites, plant diseases (blight, beetles, dry rot, etc.);
(vi) that fertilizer norms be increased as follows:

Type of fertilizer:	Necessary norm increase kg/ha	Yield capacity of 1 kg fertilizer in kilos:	Attainable increased yield through higher norms:	Increased yield through increased fertilization: total in Dz.	Attainable yield per ha 1950/53 Dz/ha
Nitrogen	from 60 to 100	90 ✓)	36.00	44.50	328.6
P_2O_5	from 45 to 50	57 ✓)	8.5		

✓) according to Prof. Nehring.

g. Root Fodder Crops

According to the results of experiments, all available seed types are capable of yields of over 500 Doppelzentner per hectare provided the plants are carefully tended and adequately fertilized.

The fertilizer norms are to be increased as follows: -

Type of fertilizer:	Necessary norm increase kg/ha	Yield Capacity of 1 kg fertilizer in kilos:	Attainable increased yield through higher norms:	Increased yield through increased fertilization: total in Dz	Attainable per ha 1950/53 Dz/ha
Nitrogen	from 40 to 80	200	80.00	98.75	471.75
P_2O_5	from 35 to 50	125	18.75		

Even though the average harvest yields for 1950-53 were only 373 Dz/ha, yields of over 400 Dz/ha have been achieved in East Germany in recent years, (1953). Giving due consideration to the conditions demanded by the seed, the planned quantities of fertilizer will achieve yields of 500 Dz/ha.

h. Green Fodder

In increasing the proportion of lucerne, clover and clover grass mixtures from 80 - 90% and increasing the quantity of fertilizer, yields of 75 Dz/ha are obtainable. In the case of nitrogen, the quantity of 20 kg/ha should be maintained. The norm for P_2O_5 should be increased from 15 kg to 40 kg/ha.

i. Meadow Hay

An average yield of 60 Dz/ha is possible provided that: over 300,000 - 320,000 hectares are drained; 140,000 ha of pasture land are broken up for hay farming or immediate reseeding, of which 120,000 hectares will and 20,000 hectares will not require draining; increased scientific treatment is given to problems affecting agriculture, plant cultivation and farming in marshy areas where 80% of the land is pastureland; that fertilizer norms are increased as follows: -

Type of fertilizer:	Necessary norm increase kg/ha	Yield Capacity of 1 kg fertilizer in kilos:	Attainable increased yield through higher norms:	Increased yield through increased fertilization: total in Dz	Attainable per ha 1950/53: Dz/ha
Nitrogen	from 10 to 50	25 +)	10.00	17.60	59.60
P_2O_5	from 12 to 50	20 +)	7.60		

+) as per DAL pamphlet (sic) on pasture fertilization;

that increases are made in the allocation of wire, wood and electric fencing for controlled grazing, in order to increase the number of cattle, which can be fed on a given acreage.

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